

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1893.

Independent Journalism.

Our valued contemporary, the Newport Herald, presents an interesting discussion of that perennial theme, the ideal newspaper.

"Genuine independence," says the Herald "is perhaps the most desirable factor in the ideal daily paper." We should say, rather, that honesty, brains, good humor, and knowledge of the Constitution, SHAKE SPEARE, and the Bible are the most desirable factors; and that independence is an incident and a consequence.

Our contemporary pursues its line of philosophic observations. "True independence." it tells us, "espouses the cause of the many against the few." This sounds like cant. We should say, rather, that the upright and ideal journal espouses the cause of truth and law; and whether the many go with it or the few, makes no difference.

The present signs of American journal ism are very encouraging. The force of mere humbug and senseless shouting appears to be dying out, and an era of intelligence and reason is coming in. The tricks of lotteries, sham charities, coupons to determine whether one police Captain is handsomer than another, and all the rest of the long array of mountebank advertising devices, which have nothing whatever to do with making a newspaper, are bound to go out of fashion. The theory that the masses of the people are fools, and that newspapers should be made accordingly, is gradually weakening; and before long the public will chiefly regard the intellectual qualities and faculties and the uprightness of every public journal. This will be a valuable change. Then nobody will need to ask whether a newspaper is indepen dent, any more than whether it is honest.

#### No Tariff Free List.

Our esteemed contemporary, the Buffalo Courier, appears to be a sound Democrat in every respect except its flerce desire to mash Senator HILL and its tenacious oppoaltion to a most important part of the Chicago platform. Especially it will not acknowladre that a tariff free list is contrary to the spirit of that platform. "We doubt very much," it says, " whether either Mr. NEAL or Mr. WATTERSON will be willing to assert that he has ever been guilty of harboring for a moment the intention of favoring the polition of the free list."

So much the worse then for Mr. NEAL and Mr. WATTERSON as well as for the Buffalo Courier. A tariff for revenue only, enacted for a country of equal rights and equal burdens, would be an absurdity with a free list: and we have never seen any indication that either Mr. WATTERSON OF Mr. NEAL is devoted to absurdities.

In England, which claims to be a revenue teriff country, and yet cherishes decidedly rotectionist purposes in favor of manueturing industry, a free list is proper enough, just as it is in this country under ant protectionist system. But when we set out to make a Democratic tariff with no protection in its purpose, we must levy taxes that will bear upon all the people slike, in proportion to their consumption of foreign imports; and, if that is our design the free list must be wiped out.

In other words, a free list is the repudiation of the national Democratic platform It is protectionism. It is McKinleyism.

#### The Final Outcome of the French Elections.

Although the result of the second ballot ings which took place on Sunday, is now known, it is still impossible to say how many supporters the Dupuy Cabinet can count upon in the new Chamber of Deputies. All we can say is that the upholders of the present form of government, as opposed to monarchy on the one hand, and to a Socialist régime on the other, will be in overwhelming strength, but what proportion of them will adhere to President CARNOT and

his present advisers is not yet known.

The new Chamber will contain five hundred and eighty-one members, or three less than the last, owing to the shrinkage in the population of France. It follows that two hundred and ninety-one votes will constitute a bare majority of one. As the Monarchists are reduced to sixtyeight, and the Socialists, although they have made gains, will muster only sixty, it is obvious that both these groups of irreconcilable enemies of the present republic will need at least one hundred and sixtyree coadjutors in order to turn out a Ministry. Coadjutors for such purpose can be looked for only in the extreme left wing of the Republicans, among the members elected, like M. GOBLET, under the hybrid designation of Radical-Socialists. How numerous these are we do not know, but it is improbable that they can furnish the votes required; consequently, the new Chamber seems to offer a much brighter prospect of Ministerial stability than did the last. Moreever, the men who used to figure as the ongineers of destructive coalitions between the Right and the extreme Left, are shut out of the parliamentary arena. Neither the Bonapartist leader, M. Cassagnac, nor M. CLEMENCEAU, the formidable spokesman of the Radicals, nor M. FLOQUET, who, of all the Republicans, could the most easily controi the Socialists, has succeeded in retaining his seat. Another conspicuous figure now relegated to private life is that of M. DE MUK, who was formerly the standard bearer of the Monarchists, but whose zealous compliance with the Pope's wish, that Catholics should rally to the cause of the republic, has caused his defeat in a Breton constituency through the resentment of the large landowners. The absence of such competitors will give the Opportunists, or Moderates-the words are not precisely synonymous, for the latter is the wider term-a marked preponderance in respect of oratorical ability and of organizing power. Were they themselves united, they would find it easy to control the Chamber. But, while the larger part of them no doubt are disposed to favor M. CARNOT, and would vote to retain him in the Presidency if his present term expired this year, a fraction of them see in M. CAVAIGNAC the coming man, while a good many regard M. Cons-TANS as the type of stalwart republicanism, unwarped by Socialist proclivities. Much depends on the President's state of health, for, unless this improves, it is questionable whether M. CARNOT will be a candidate for the Chief Magistracy in 1894.

As regards the foreign policy of France, the ascendancy of the Opportunists should operate as an impediment to European complications. Whenever they have been preponderant they have shown a willingness to conform to the policy of the late JULES PERBY, who believed in deferring as long as possible the fateful trial of strength with Germany, and in opening, meanwhile, a safety valve for the national military spirit through a programme of colonial extension. There is an ample field for flattering French pride in such relatively inexpensive demonstrations; and, if the disciples of M. FERRY retain office, we are likely to see the French claims against Siam pressed to the utmost limit that England and China will tolerate, the appexa tion of the New Hebrides, the consolidation of French influence in Madagascar, a re newed demand for England's evacuation of Egypt, and continued encroachments upon the eastern frontier of Morocco. It is the essence of the foreign policy of Opportunism not to fight Germany until some tempting opportunity is offered, such as an uprising of Republicans in Italy, or the accession of a Hapsburg Emperor bostile to Germany, and resolved to break the Triple Alliance.

An unexpected result of the recent election has been the small number of " railled' Conservatives returned. Of the Catholics who formerly inbored for the restoration of the monarchy, but who, in deference to the Pope, have definitely accepted the republican régime, only twenty-five were able to obtain seats in the new Chamber. It would be a great mistake, however, to regard the numerical weakness of this contingent as a measure of the Pope's influence on Catholic voters in France. It is due largely to the attitude of LEO XIII, that the Panamascandal failed to impair in the slightest degree the prestige of republican institutions, and that the Monarchists, who actually constituted a majority of the Versailles Assembly, and who, could they have agreed together, might have established a monarchy, have dwindled to sixty-eight in the new Chamber of Deputies. The movement started by the Pope has not yet had time to obtain full headway, and, unless it should, in the meanwhile, Le checked by a change of policy at the Vatican, it is likely to annihilate the Monarchists in the course f the next four years.

#### The New Trotting Star.

What does a mile made in 2:07, at Fleetwood, by a four-year-old, indicate that the same animal, fully matured and specially prepared, may do on a level and kite-shaped track? The last performance of the boorishly named Directum demands a little speculation as to his ability eventually to make Nancy Hanks better her figure of 2:04, or to give up the lead in the now exciting race for the two-minute mile. Monday's feat came as an afterthought

to some very hard work. No trainer looking forward to a supreme effort on a Monday would dream of forcing his horse on the preceding Thursday to win the last three heats of the hottest of five-heat races in 2:10, 2:10%, and 2:09%, and on Saturday again to take three straight heats in 2:11%, 2:11%. and 2:09%. Foolishness may be found in horse trotting, but not so extreme as that. Give Nancy the best legs in the world. and her driver, if intending to attack the record, would as soon think of first running her every day for a week at Sheepshead Bay. We hesitate to condemn Directum's rating for the first balf mile, which he covered in 1:00%. Opinions will differ upon the driver's judgment on that point. But if the third quarter, including the greater part of the hill, had been in 83 seconds instead of in 32, it is fair to surmise that the final figures would have been nearer 2:06 than 2:07.

There is a theory believed in by some of the very shrewdest of observers that the four-year-old form is the most unsatisfactory in a trotter's life. It is said that four years of age is the period of transformation of the colt or filly into the horse or mare and that relatively to the three-year-old and the five-year-old the four-year-old is in a stage of inferiority. For example, Sunol, when four, could but just equal her 2:10% of the year previous; but when five, she jumped forward to 2:0814 with the scantiest of training. So it may be with Directum.

But be this theory sound or unsound, we incline to the opinion that the brilliancy of Directum's speed and the strength of his breeding together promise to carry him. some day in the future, in spite of his intolerable name, ahead of Nancy Hanks's present record of 2:04.

### The Case of the Five Freebooters.

About twenty years ago there was published in Boston a little book entitled. Curiosities of the Law Reporters," in which Mr. FRANKLIN FISKE HEARD collected a large number of interesting and entertaining anecdotes about courts judges, and lawyers. One of his stories relates to Chudleigh's case, where he tells us that the Judge drew a parallel between NEBUCHADNEZZAR'S tree and the celebrated

English Statute of Uses. A parallel much more apt than this, and possessing far greater contemporaneous numan interest, was drawn in the Court of Appeals of this State in January last, by Judge ROBERT EARL, in delivering the unanimous opinion of that tribunal in the case of Harwood agt. La Grange. The controversy related chiefly to the compensation of certain lawyers who were engaged in the prosecution of six suits known as the Santa Maria actions. La GRANGE appears to have been employed originally as the attorney for the plaintiffs in these Santa Maria suits, and to have been authorized by his clients to associate with him other attorneys and counsel, upon condition. however, that they should rely for their compensation upon such amounts as might be recovered in the actions. Among the lawyers who claimed thus to have been employed by La GRANGE was HARWOOD, the plaintiff in the Court of Appeals case, and also a lawyer named BUELL. The Santa Maria suits resulted successfully, and the proseeds were placed in the hands of a trustee for the parties interested. Thereupon HAR-WOOD sued LA GRANGE and BUELL, as well as some of the persons who had been plaintiffs in the Santa Maria actions, in order to establish a lieu upon the money in the hands of the trustee for his services as counsel. Upon the trial of the case, the Special Term Judge fixed the amounts to which HARWOOD, LA GRANGE and BUELL were entitled out of the trust fund. This decision was affirmed by the General Term of the Supreme Court in the Second Depart. ment, but was reversed by the Court of Ap peals on the ground that there was no competent evidence before the trial Judge to show what was the real value of the plaintiff's services.

What the proof showed was that HAR WOOD, LA GRANGE, and BUELL met and came to an oral agreement as to the share which each was to have in the fund as his compensation. As to this agreement, which seems to have been the basis for the decision of the court at Special Term, Judge EARL declared that it was not of the least importance in the case, and proceeded to say:

"The three lawyers acted for themselves in making it, and for no one else. Latinance did not assume to act for his clients in this action. They simply came together and agreed what share each should have in the funds. They did not even determine or assume to determine what was the fair value of the services rendered by each in the Santa Maris actions. They armply determined what share each wanted in the funds. The three lawyers got together and divided up the proceeds of the litigation to sell themselves, with out consulting their cients. Such a transaction fur-er nishes no evidence whatever of the value of their services, and should not properly furnish any basis for the judgment in this action. Surm and Wymar [plainin the Santa Maria actions) were not bound by that arrangement. If fee or more freehousers should go forth upon a freeze, and when they returned three of the number should divide up the plunder among themselves, that trould furnish no evidence against the others of the value of their

reiers or the just amount of their share." We have quoted the language of Judge EARL as it appeared in the current law reports published immediately after the opinion was handed down. The language is the same in the 32d volume of the Northeastern Reporter, where it will be found on page 1,001, and in the 50th volume of the New York State Reporter on page 32.

If the curious reader, however, will examine the report of the same decision in the 187th volume of the New York Reports. published by the official State Reporter, he will find the case of HARWOOD agt. LA GRANGE reported at page 538, and at page 540 the reporter prefaces the opinion by the declaration that "the following is the opinion in full." A perusal of the opinion as there given shows that the parallel of the five freebooters is omitted. By some mysterious process the strongest sentence in the unanimous opinion of the court of last

resort has disappeared therefrom. Can it be possible that the editors of the Northeastern Reporter and the New York State Reporter dared to put into the mouth of Judge East language which he did not use? Or has Mr. H. E. SICKELS, the official reporter of the Court of Appeals, ventured to edit and soften down the language of one of the Judges of that tribunal? It seems to us there is room for some explanation here.

Where are the five freebooters, who apnear to have been lost out of this opinion of the highest court in New York?

#### The Compliment of an Interview.

A preacher named ARTHUR T. PIERSON fills a whole page of one of the religious papers with an essay which he entitles "The Vice of Modern Interviewing." According to him, he is annoyed beyond endurance by reporters who come to him asking for his views, until in self-protection he has ordered his sexton to shut the door in their faces.

Why any reporter should go to PIERSON to get his opinions on any subject, we do not know. Why they should be deemed important enough for publication, we cannot understand, after having read his article on interviewing. Our suspicion is that the real cause for his distress is that he isnot interviewed enough, rather than that he is interviewed too much. He is not so the newspapers as he is in his own concelt; and the public are not so greedy for his views as he is eager to express them.

This person is spoken of as a famous preacher, but how many readers of THE Sun ever heard of him? How many of them know to what particular system of religious doctrine he gives adhesion Where does he preach and what does he preach about? What is there peculiar about him to cause him to be interviewed more than the run of preachers? Why does he fret and fume about interviewing. when we hear no such public complaint on the subject from really important and valuable clergymen like Bishop POTTER, Mgr. SATOLLI, Archbishop CORRIGAN, Dr. JOHN HALL, Dr. BRIGGS, Dr. MACARTHUR, and Rabbi GOTTHEIL?

The truth is that the greater the genuine consequence of the man, the surer he is not to take offence because his views are asked for publication. He knows that he is no obliged to give the requested interview, and that to ask it of him is a compliment. The request implies that his opinions are important, or his knowledge unusual, or the reporter would not be sent to him. The application for an interview suggests distinguished consideration. A representative of so powerful an engine of public opinion as a great newspaper, who comes bearing a request so complimentary, is not treated as an interloper or like a beggar by any body except a fool. It is the petty fellows, not the abler men, who pretend to be offended by such a mark of distinction.

There is a kind of modern interviewing It is the fake interview which puts into a man's mouth words never uttered by him. This criminal imposture is practised only by disreputable sheets, and it deserves the severest punishment, not so much because it is an outrage against an individual, as

because it is a fraud on the public. If a man does not wish to speak for publication, he need not speak. If he has nothing to say, or if he wants to say nothing, he can hold his peace. There is nothing compulsory about it. It is purely a matter of free will. The newspaper simply offers him the opportunity of addressing the public, a great and enviable opportunity; and he can do as he pleases about accepting it. But only an unmannerly fellow would insult the bearer of a proffer so complimentary and

### The Dream of Two Bosom Friends.

The Herald will have no mercy on Mr CHARLES NORDHOFF. It continues to exhibit him long after the exhibition has become painful to his friends, however interesting to alienists. The principal grievance of this deluded

old man now seems to be that many of the men of wealth, distinction, and influence in the Sandwich Islands are sons of missionaries. Mr. Nordhoff's deepest term of contempt is "missionary children." H seems to conceive that there is even a darker shade of criminality in being a missionary's child than in being a missionary; and

thus the crime of civilization is cumulative. The "missionary children" are awfucriminals, from the SPRECKELS-NORDHOFF point of view. They are the representatives of intelligence, of civilization, of progress. If their parents and grandparents had never gone to Hawail, the opportunities of semisavage despotism would be much greater

than they now are. The missionaries carried civilization, and Mr. Nondhoff and his patron, the Hon. CLAUS SPRECKELS, are not in favor of civilization. They want royalty and Spreckels.

The climate of the Hawaiian Islands is ielightful, and a good many Americans go there to enjoy it, or for their health. We have not a doubt that tens of thousands of Americans would visit the lovely islands every year I the American flag floated over them, and American freedom was firmly established in hem, and American law was the law of their existence.

As soon as the fact was verified last week that a case of cholera had been discovered in Jersey City, the medical experts gathered to give battle to the enemy. Surgeon-General WYMAN hastoned there from Washington; President Wilson and Dr. CYRUS EDSON of New York joined him at once: Dr. JENEINS stood ready for service, and scores of doctors volunteered for duty in that city. Within two days we had reports of three cases of the disease, and if a dozen cholera experts had been needed to deal with each case, they could have been enlisted in an hour. It was supposed that Morron had communicated the in festion to Mrs. SMITH, and that she communi-

cated it to Cnows, who died on the 20th of August. There has not been a case of cholera in Jersey City since that date. There is now a doubt whether, after all, the

three persons who died under suspicious circumstances in Jersey City, between the 23d and 20th of last month, were Asiatic cholera patients. Upon this point we must leave the medicos to form a judgment that shall be sat isfactory.

The fact to which we desire to direct public attention is that the cholera experts are on the alert, that they are fully prepared to meet danger at any moment, and that, as soon as a plague-propagating bacilius or microbe shall be heard of, they will exercise all their power for its destruction. The Jersey City expe riences of last week must have confirmed the public confidence.

As a support of the request addressed by the Bermudians to the Committee on Ways and Means for free potatoes, the plea that the potato fields are largely owned by citizens of the United States displays a ludicrous ignorance of the new Demogratic policy. To let potatoes in free would be special favor itism to some particular capitalists, or to the people who est potatoes; and favoritism or discrimination of any degree or sort is sternia damned by the Chicago platform. Favoritism is robbery. Revenue and revenue only is the ule for the coming tariff, and don't you for got it!

A new era is dawning upon the world. The Augle-Saxon is to rule the nations of the earth, -- Trebendar report of the Carth, -- Trebendar reports the first the Markethur's secundary in the Calvin Bayess Church.

How preposterous and vain is this predic tion! How repulsive is the thought of the Anglo-Saxon race ruling the earth! Why should that race rule the earth? It is petty in num-bers and unpleasing in many of its peculiar traits. It is less than one-fiftieth part of mankind; it certainly cannot be spoken of as superior to all the rest of mankind; and other races, such of them, for example, as the rench, the Arabs, the Magyars, the Chinese and the Japanese, certainly do not concede its superiority. We took the pains to demonstrate a while ago that far less than half of the population of North America is of the presumptuous Angle-Saxon stock, a stock that possesses many of the peculiar qualities of the

We learn further from the report of the Rev. Dr. MacARTHUR's sermon in the Tribune that he uttered the following remark:

"America is strong enough to say to the nations of the earth, 'War is both a wicked and weak policy. Settle all the international difficulties by the arbitrament of common sense and Christian principle."

Now indeed, is this country so strong as to be able to issue this command to the nations? What would happen, for instance, if it should speak thus, in case there were a prospect of a clash of arms between France and Russia on the one side, and Germany, Austria, and Italy on the other? Is it likely that these nations important a personage in the estimation of | all of which are called Christian, would break up their military establishments at our dictation? This country is pretty strong and has a loud voice, but we regret that we are compelled to tell the Rev. Dr. MacARTHUR that it annot rule the earth any more than the Anglo-Saxon race can rule it.

We cannot agree with the eminent Staten Islander, Mr. ERASTUS WIMAN, that the clergy hould instruct the members of churches in the laws of financial expediency, or should urge them to take their money out of savings banks and put it into building and loan associations. The ciergy would very soon get into a stew if they preached such sermons as Mr. Wiman said they should preach when he last spoke at Prohibition Park. There has been a great lot of money lost, as Brother WIMAN knows, by the members of building and loan associations, while very little has been lost by the depositors in savings banks. We favor properly managed building associations, but we should not like to have the clergy manage them. They would not have any time for the Gospel, or for the saving of souls, if they took the time to study all the prospectuses of such associations that are put out, to discriminate between the bad ones and the good, or to give advice suitable to all the investors who applied for it. If the clergy want to keep out of a stew, they will continue to attend exclusively to their spiritual duties.

Our Jewish residents need not have any fear that their German enemy, the Rev. Dr. STORCKER, will stir up popular prejudice against them here. We notice that one Jewish orator is desirous that Dr. STORCER shall be prevented from speaking on his favorite theme in New York. This is mere folly. We are willing that Dr. STORCEER shall make as many speeches as he likes upon any subject tover. If he assails the not do them any harm. He cannot affect their rights or their interests. All the experience of mankind has given proof of the truth of the old saying, that it is impossible to extinguish the Jews.

We fancy that the learned French barber of New York, who was once barber of the Jockey Club of Paris, will be touched both with pride and envy when he hears that his ancient confrère, the barber of the Comédie Française has been elected a member of the Chamber of Deputies on the second balloting. If M. Poujot. had stayed in Paris, he might have been a colleague of M. CHAUVIN, though, perhaps, his conservatism would have served as a bar to his election by any of the radical constitu encies of Paris. He can console himself with the reflection that he has grown to be a richer man in New York than he could ever have hoped to be in Paris, and that even political honor may be less satisfying than solid wealth. M. CHAUVIN has won a seat in the Chamber, while M. CLEMENCEAU has lost his seat, though CLEMENCEAU is even a more voluble orator than CHAUVIN. If M. CHAUVIN has combed Mile. REIGHENBERGER's hair, has not M. Poulot. clipped Boulanger's beard? and, therefore let us ask which of these barbers deserves the

In the history of France the reader can find the names of several barbers who have wielder political influence; and we must trust that M CHAUVIN will perpetuate the renown of the art of which he is a master.

Is there any valid objection to the proposition made by the American Consul at the Bel gian city of Liege, that mastiffs shall be used in this country as beasts of draught and of burden, as they are used in Belgium? If dog power is running to waste here as it formerly ran to waste in Belgium, why should it not be utilized by the Americans, as it now is by the Belgians, to their profit?

#### Pillsbury News. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUS-Sir Pillsbury is a good

fellow, and be'll turn up sgain. I know him Harrison campaign be ran just 16,000 or 17,000 be-bind, because Harrison was so awfully popular. Why, my friend Pillsbury came within an ace of trying the Borden murder case. He presecuted Trefethen and

brought him in guilty, all on a theory.

A man who convicts ethers on a theory is certainly a good lawyer. If it had not been for our local Supreme Court Trefethen would have been condemned. The did not appreciate Pillabury's theory. But there is one good thing about nim. His name is not Albert Edward at all, but Albert Enoch, named after a very prominent lawyer and theatrical gentleman, who has many de

scendants in Newton Middle Falls.

Just wait for the caucus, and you'll see Pillsbury, Albert Enoch, who graduated from Harvard the same term he entered, in fact, before the term was up, and so ranks with your college-bred men that know more inw and politics for other people than you think. Pilisbury, Albert Enoch, is all right, and after election he'll know more than he does to-day. He's in with Brackett, and Brackett knows how 'tts himself.

NEWTON UPPER PALLS, Sept. 4.

A Colored Preacher in Every Pulpit, From the Chicago Daily Inter Ocean. Jacksonville, Ill., Sept. 8.—The various pulpits of this city were filled to-day by members of the African Methodist Conference, helding sessions in this city.

> Money lan't In 11. From the Atchison Glabe.

When a woman goes down town shopping she re mains as long as her bangs stay curied.

SURELY TEXAS SOIL.

The Disputed Island on the Rio Grands

Ours by the Trenty of 1865. SAN ANTONIO, Tex., Sept. 5.-The situation on the lower Rio Grande border in regard to the disputed island is unchanged, and the Mexican Custom House officials are still under arrest by the United States authorities. The sheep which were driven back on the island are being guarded by a force of United States troops pending a settlement of the question by the Governments. There seems to be no doubt that the disputed island is Texas soil. In the overflow of 1865 it was cut off from Texas by a bend in the river, but as that was subsequent to the signing of the treaty which stipulates that Banco, or islands cut off suddenly by the river, shall continue to elong to the country from which they were cut off, it did not become Mexican soil. Since then the river returned to the channel it occupied previous to 1805, thus restoring the island to the Texas side of the river. It is, however, claimed by the owner of the land in Mexico to which the land became contiguous when cut

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.-No definite arrangement for the withdrawal of United States and Mexican troops and the release of Mexican customs officers and the flock of 3,000 sheep at the Havana ranch on the Rio Grande, pending the settlement of the boundary dispute through diplomatic channels, has yet been made. This despatch was received by the Adjutant-General of the army this morning from Major Keyes, commanding the United States cavalry at the scene of the trouble. The despatch was dated yesterday at Fort Ringgold and addressed to Major J. P. Martin, Assistant Adjutant-General of the Department of Texas, who forwarded it to Washington with a statement that Major Keyes has been directed to forward the affidavit referred to by mail. Major Keyes's despatch reads:

I have copy of affidavit of Andres Salina, part swner of the Hance and Surveyor of Hostjocounty, who was arrested and taken across the river and released shall telegraph it or seadly with Hesides an account of Texas without dispute. For the Hance and Surveyor of Hostjocounty, who was arrested and taken across the river and released shall telegraph it or seadly with Hesides an account of Texas without dispute. For the Host of the Hance and Surveyor of Host of the Hance had as now separated from Texas by change of channel. If this is understunding at headquarters of army it is wrong. Land is kelld ground clear to bank of river. Have seen private despatch from Brownsville that Collector of Customs at Matamicras is authorized to investigate the case if United States will withdraw troops from the Bance and release prisoners. Troops are not and have not been on the Bance, as the Bance is understood on this side. It any agreement is made this kind I believe it will be under a misunderstand-Mexican troops and the release of Mexican

off from the Texas bank in 1865.

are not and have not been on the Banco, as the Banc is understood on this side. If any agreement is mad of this kind I believe it will be under a misunderstand ing of the situation by the Washington authorities. Kayes, Commanding.

# DEFEAT FOR HOKE SMITH.

Gov. Northen Has Disregarded the Plaus of the Secretary.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5,-When Judge Marshall J. Clark of Atlanta was about to resign. Secretary Hoke Smith called upon Gov. Northen on a recent visit to Atlanta, and urged upon him the appointment of City Judge Westmoreland to the Superior Court bench, for the purpose of filling the City Judgeship with M. J. T. Pendleton. Mr. Pendleton is one of the attorneys to whom Secretary Smith pays a salary of \$3,000, under a contract for four years, signed when Hoke Smith thought his entrance into the Cabinet was to cause his law practice to assume such proportions that he would require more high talent to assist him. Mr. Pendleton's talents have been lying idle, and Secretary Smith saw a chance to be relieved of the expenditure of \$3.000. It was and Secretary Smith saw a chance to be relieved of the expenditure of \$3,000. It was pointed out to the Governor that his own ambition to be United States Senator was hanging in the balance, and that the Administration could either make or break him. The Governor did not take very kindly to this advice on the part of the Secretary of the interior and announced that he would full the vacant place with that man who could command the largest support from the local bar. Those who were opposed to Secretary Smith centred upon Mr. J. H. Lumpkin as the man to urge upon the Governor for the Judgeship. Gov. Northen kept his office open until 10 o'clock last night receiving lawyers who were anxious to put themselves on record as for and against Secretary Smith. When the consultation was brought to an end the Governor decided that the weight of influence was against Secretary Smith, and awarded the pum to Mr. Lumpkin. The Governor is in the race for the Senatorship, a place which Mr. Smith has privately notified his friends that he would like to have for himself.

#### UNDER WHICH MANDARINY

The Subway Commission Besn't Know Whether to Ko-tow to Albany or Not. The Subway Commission has been appointing and removing employees for several years under the impression that it was wholly irresponsible to the State Civil Service Commission. The other day, however, it was ordered peremptorily to make return of its alleged misdoings to the State Civil Service Commission at a meeting to be held at the Gilsey House to-morrow morning at 9:30 o'clock. The Commissioners recently appointed ex-Assemblyman Walter G. Byrne assistant sec

retary at an annual salary of \$2.400. They have also appointed several inspectors. These appointments have been made without requiring an examination as to fitness by the State Civil Service Commissioners, and the latter have summoned the Subway Commissioners to explain.

sioners to explain.

The Subway Commissioners will make return to this summons that they have the opinion of two Counsel to the Corporation, Morgan J. O'Brien and William H. Clark, that the employees of the Subway Commission are not subject to the rules governing the State civil service, but to the laws controlling the nunleipal civil service. As the employees of this Commission have not been classified under the municipal civil service, no examination has been required, and the Subway Commission has appointed clerks and inspectors without consideration of civil service rules.

### FRANCIS NOLAN'S PREMONITION.

Relieving He Was Soon to Die He Name His Pall Bearers Before Going to Chicago. The funeral of Charities Commissioner Francis Nolan of Brooklyn, who was killed on Sunday morning near Erie. Pa., by falling from a train while on his way to Chicago to attend the Catholic Congress, will take place to-mor-row from his home at 101 Bedford avenue.

the Catholic Congress, will take place to-morrow from his home at 101 Bedford avenue. Williamsburgh.

Three weeks ago Mr. Nolan had a premonition that he was going to die, and mamed his pail bearers. According to his selection they will be Senator P. H. McCarren, James H. Tully, Edward S. Neott, Henry McGee, James H. Holmes, Thomas J. Patterson, Felix W. Doyle, Bernard Wood, Bernard McCarren, Police Captain Martin Short, and Police Captain Samuel Hardy.

There will be a requiem mass to-morrow at St. Vincent de Paul's Church, at which Bishop McDonnell is expected to be present. The interment will be in Calvary Cemetery.

Eccentricities of a Great Man's Umbrella. Tom Reed visited Wall street yesterday, and before he got out he was the innocent cause of good deal of profabity. He wore a gray suit. straw hat, and a flaring red cravat. In his hand he carried a big umbrella. In front of the Wilkes building he ran across Mr. Edwin Einstein, who came in a had second to Mr. Gilroy in the last Mayoralty contest, and the two men stopped on the narrow sidewalk to converse. Mr. Reed became very much inter-ested in his discourse on the sliver reneal and waved his big umbrella in all directions. The brokers dodged and used bad words.

### Departure of the Cruiser Buildmore,

The United States cruiser Baltimore sailed from the Navy Yard yesterday under commanof Capt. W. R. Bridgman. After receiving her complement of ammunition in the lower bay she will proceed to Gibraltar. From Gibralta she will sail to China to join the Asiatic squad ron. She will be absent about three years and 250 men aboard.

Usion College, Schröderaby, Sept. 5, -The practical lecture course at Union Codlege, established by Gen. Daniel Butterfield, will be reopened early in the fail term by the Hon. Charles A. Dana of THE New York

Box, on the "Press and Journalism."

The list of lecturers during the fall and winter term will include the names of Gov. William McKinles of Onio: Dr. William & Hammond, late Surgeon General, U. R. A., William H. McElroy of the New York Technical Andrew Carneyle, ex-Postmaster General Thomas I. James, Gen. Daniel E Sickles, Senator C. F. Manderson of Nebraska, the illow W. C. P. Breckinridge, Mont-gomery Schuyler, and others. Students entering at the beginning of the fall term have full epportunity to win the academy preparation prizes, and also the general prizes for cessys upon these lectures, only onethird of the course having been as yet given.
Included in the course are the names of the Hon.
Bourks Cockran, the Hon John Sherman, John Wana.

maker, the flon. Charles Emery Smith of the Philadphia Free, the Bon. Andrew D. White, Prof Manait, enator Casey of North Dakota, and Col. P. V. Greene.

Reason Enough.

EXCHANGE PLACE GRASS GROWN,

Perhaps Beaver Will Kindly Ship the Broters a Car Lond of Feed-Shorts Preferre Grass about three inches high has sprung up between the cobblestones in front of 49 Exchange place, and seems to be flourishing



busiest thoroughfares down town. Yesterday some wag of a more observant and apprecia-tive turn of mind than his fellows placed a barrel hop over the budding verdure, with a sign, "Keep on the grass."

#### TO HELP PAY THE FIELD DERTS. Mrs. Cyrus W. Field Will Put Her Savings Into the Millinery Business.

For several weeks it has been known in soslety that young Mrs. Cyrus W. Field was going into business and that when she re turned from abroad arrangements would be completed by which she would become part owner of a bonnet maker's shop near Delmonico's. Mrs. Field's intimate friends have known for a longer time that she was anxious to do something to aid her husband in clear

ing the Field name. When Cyrus W. Field, Sr., died he left an estate of between \$400,000 and \$500,000, but it is probable that not a cent of this will ever reach the heirs. It is entangled in litigation that will probably last for years, and the creditors of Edward Field of the wrecked firm of Field. Lindley, Wischers & Co. have the first claim on it. Edward Field was his father's favorite son, and his failure meant failure for the whole family. Young Cyrus W. Field is now Consul at Brunswick, Germany. President Harrison appointed him at the request of Mrs. James A. Garfield. When President Garfield died the elder Cyrus W. Field raised \$200,000 for his widow, and \$20,000 of this amount he contributed himself. Mrs. Garfield showed her gratitude by obtaining a Consulship for his son. Until Mr. Cleveland's first Administration, however. Henover and Brunswick were joined together, and the Consulate paid \$3,500. Mr. Cleveland cut this district in two, and Mr. Field's salary has been materially reduced. All of his money was lost in the failure of his brother, and he found himself burdened with debts. that will probably last for years, and the

All of his money was lost in the failure of his brother, and he found himself burdened with debts.

Wille a senior in Williams College in 1879 Cyrus Field met Miss Susie Moore Andrews and married her. She is a daughter of John Andrews of North Adams and a grand-niece of N. P. Willis, the poet. Mr. Andrews was, until the panic of 1873, a large print manufacturer. When young Cyrus Field returned to New York with his wife his father gave him a house at 8 East Fifty-sixth street and bought him a seat on the Stock Exchange. He signed notes for his brother Edward, and when Edward's firm failed Cyrus was forced to give up his house and sell his seat on the Exchange to help pay his brother's debts. He has also paid one-half of his salary as Consul every year in order to square some of these old debts.

Mrs. Field has a small income of her own, and from this she saved \$2,000. She has waited for some opportunity by which she could aid her husband, and the result is that she is going into the bonnet business. The shop will not bear the Field name, but will be marked "Curtis." Mrs. Field is now in Germany with her husband and her twelve-year-old daughter. Mary. She will sail for New York within a month, and after starting the business will return to Germany.

### DONOHUE'S SURPRISING DOG.

Long and Bowlegged, but Quick to Object to

Being Broken in Two. Three small boys were wheeling up and down the sidewalk in front of 3.403 Third avenue yesterday afternoon when Charles Donohue of 439 East 121st street drove up in an express wagon. The goods in the wagon were guarded by a nondescript dog that was held in place by a bit of rope. The dog was long in the body. short in the legs, and waddled, when he had a chance to walk, worse than a goose on a dusty road by reason of being horribly bowlegged.

Donohue dropped the dog on the sidewalk to give him some exercise. Seven-year-Aulie Maksovsky thought it would fun to run over the dog with his cle to see if he would break in two. The bowlegged dog astonished the boy by the celerity with which he waddled out of the way of the wheel, and still further surprised him by the speed with which he proted on his crooked legs and buried his teeth in the calf of Aulie's leg. With a yell the boy tumbled off his bleycle and the bicycle tumbled over on the dog.

off his bleyele and the bicycle tumbled over on the dog.

Donohue dragged his pet out of the wreck, while the boy was nicked up by his father. The neighbors turned out and argued that the deg ought to be shot. Ponohue was arrested. He led his dog to the Harlem Police Court. There Justice Feltner condemned the dog to be shot. Donohue and a policeman disappeared around the corner, presumably in search of a place of execution. The facts that Donohue was still leading the dog and that the policeman looked particularly good natured led the spectators to believe that the execution was indefinitely postponed.

#### MRS. BRADLEY GETS HER PUG. Mayor Boody Summons Dog Catcher Mc-

Lane and Makes Him Surrender the Pet. Peter McLane, one of Brooklyn's official dog catchers, appeared yesterday in Mayor Boody's office at the City Hall to answer the complaint of several indignant citizens whose canine pets had recently been captured by him or some of his lientenants. The first case inquired into was that of the little pug dog bequired into was that of the little rug dog belonging to Mrs. J. S. Bradley of 350 Halsey street, which had been snatched from the arms of Miss Mary Owen near the house on Thursday merning. McLane said he was not responsible for the dog's disappearance, adding that he had been left at his house by an unknown boy on Saturday night. Mayor Boody promptly ordered the dog surrendered, and one of McLane's assistants brought in from the corridor forthwith. The pug recognized its owner, who was delighted at getting it back.

Dr. Joseph O'Grady of 130 Sands street, whose line actter dog was collared a few days ago, as he alleged, by McLane, and which cannot be found, was not so luck; as Mrs. Bradley. McLane denied all knewledge of this dog, and also of a black and tan belonging to Mrs. Wissett of 122 Walworth street. The reign of the dog catcher will end on Sept. 15.

#### GIP TOOK HIS MASTER'S PART. He Had No Complaint of Cruelty to Make in Splte of a Stranger's Interference.

Gip. a silky Skye terrier, with sparkling brown eyes, appeared against his master, John McLaughlin, in the Yorkville Police Court yesterday morning. McLaughlin lives at 530 West Fortieth street. On Monday afternoon he was walking in Forty-econd street, ternoon he was walking in Forty-econd street, leading Gipby a long chain. Gir was inclined to lotter. To arge him on Melaughia hit him four blows with the end of the chain. Gip howled loudly, and a man who saw the blows struck had Melaughia arrested.

Gip releated as soon as he realized that he had got his master into trouble, lie followed him to the station house, and by winsome capers induced the sergeant to let him share his master's cell. He went with him to court and stood loyally beside him at the bar. He jumped up on his master, liesed his hands, and plainly showed he had lorgotten his wrongs, and did not want to pass his coapiliant. The man who made the complaint did not appear, and when Justice Hegan discharged Meraughlin, tip could not represent eacharge yelps of delight. The court policeman did not reclude him and he trotted out at his master's add side, jo

### The Degradation of Ar .

"What's the matter branche: You look and "Theorem 1 later and laster of some places for Mra. Boundary, and what or just suppose she done with mean or

COWBOX HORSE JEWELRY.

#### The Very Finest Cheyenne Goods Now Go to England and Germany,

All over North America, for many years Cheyenne saddles have been famous, and every equestrian, outside of our cavalry and of the Northwest mounted police of Canada, has either had his horse tricked out with Cherenna leather or has wished he had. The fancy work on saddles, holsters, and stirrup hoods that once made Mexican saddlery famous and expensive, long ago was copied by the Cherenns makers, who kept up the fame and beauty of American horse trappings, but made them so cheap as to be within the means of most horsemen. In the old days when Western cattle ranged all over the plains and the cowney was in his glory, that queer citizen would rather have a Chevenue saddle than a best girl.

in fact, to be without a Cheyenne saddle and a

first-class revolver was to be no better than the

sheepherders of that era.

When a reporter of THE SUN found himself

in Cherenne the other day, the first places he looked for were the saddle makers' shops. He was surprised to find only one showy, firstclass store of the kind, and, instead of there being a crowd in front of it, of people from everywhere between Hudson's Ray and cantral America, there was no sign of more business than was going at the druggist's, nearby, or the stationer's, over the way. In one way only did the reporter find his hopes rewarden; the goods displayed in the windows were beautiful and extraordinary. There were the glorious heavy hand-stamped saddles; there were the largest of the huge, combrous tapaderos; there were the largest of the huge, combrous tapaderos; there were the largest of the magnificent bits that looked like. Meorish art outdone, and their were the "mule skinners" and the fancitis spura, and, in short, the windows formed a museum of things that a cowboy would have pawned his soul to own. The metal work was all such as a cavairyman once declared it the most elegant horse jeweiry in creation."

In the store went the reporter and at his work went he. He found that the old trade that covered America was dead and gone, or rather had languished so long and so much that the period of mourning for it had gone that covered America was dead and gone, or rather had languished so long and so much that the period of mourning for it had gone by. Englishmen and Germans now buy the fanclest and the best trappings to send abroad to their homes. Hand-stamped saddles cost from \$55 to \$18, but \$35 buys as good a one as a modest man who knows a good thing will care to use. Cowgirl saddles were on view several of them—with rigging for side soats and with stirrups made in slipper shapes. It is not that there are really half a dozen cowgirls in the world or half a dozen women like the Colorado Cattle Queen or the lady horse bredier of Wyoming, but there are Western girle who have to ride a great deal, and they have fond fathers and brothers and still fonder of the world or half a dozen women like the Colorado Cattle Queen or the lady horse bredier of wyoming, but there are western findered by the saddles and decked with hand-stamped patter class store of the kind, and, instead of there being a crowd in front of it, of people from

### FATAL FIRE IN JERSEY CITY.

A Pole Loges His Life for a Woman Already Resented or Money Already Burned,

William Renecke, a Pole, 39 years old, was burned to death yesterday in a fire which destroyed two tenements in the rear of 403 and 405 Henderson street, Jersey City, and made ten families homeless. The houses were occupled by poor Polish and Russian families. The fire started a few minutes after 2 A. M. on the second floor of 40%. Alarms were sent in from boxes 18 and 112 simultaneously, mixing up the strokes on the gongs so that the firemen were unable to locate the fire for some time. The fire, meanwhile, had gained so much headway that the interiors of both houses were a mass of flames. Many of the tenants were compelled to escape in their

tenants were compelled to escape in their night clothing.

Adam Valuski and his wife lived on the ton floor of 403. Mrs. Valuski gave birth to a child three days ago. When the smoke got up to his rooms Valuski took his wife and baby up through the skylight and down again through the skylight of 405.

through the skylight and down again through the skylight of 405.

Renecke, his wife, and three children had also safely reached the street, when lienecke was seen to run back into the burning building. After the flames were extinguished his body, burned to a crisp, was found lying across the beams of the third floor, where he lived. A story was circulated that Renecke's object in returning to the house was to reacus the sick woman. Mrs. Valuski, who had already been rescued by her husband. Another story was that he went back to get some money which had been left behind. It could not be ascertained which story is correct, as none of the peonle who might be presumed to know can speak a word of English. Henceke's wife and children are left entirely destitute, having lost their bread winner in addition to everything else.

The origin of the fire is undetermined. It was said that some men quarrelled over a game of cards and upset a lamp, but the officials have not been able to verify this statement as yet. Humors of incendiarism are also affect and will be investigated. William Rosuk, a saloon keeper, owned the buildings. They were insured. The total loss, including the furniture and clothing of the tenants, is estimated at \$20,000.

## YOUNG BUSTIN'S DINNER PARTY.

Told the Watter to Chalk It Up. Joseph Bustin, aged 21, of 58 West Seventre second street took three young women into the Manhattan Café on Monday evening and ordered a \$15 dinner. At the conclusion of the meal he ordered cigars for himself and in ment he ordered cigars for himself and 193
cents' worth of cigarettes for his companions.
Then he told the water to "chalk it up."
Manager John Dunston objected. Then Bustin told him he had no money. His companions had money, but they declined to part with it. Policeman Fitzgerald of the West Forty-seventh street squad was called, and he arrested the young man.
Bustin was taken to the Yorkville Police Court yesterday. His father appeared, paid for the dinner, and no complaint was enterstained.

### EXPLOSION IN THE SUBWAY.

Prospect Park Slope Residents Prightened and a Manhole Cover Burled Skyward. Residents of the Prospect Park slope in Brooklyn were startled about breakfast time vesterday by an explosion which shook some of the buildings and could be heard for a disof the fundings and could be heard for a dis-tance of half a mile. It occurred in the sub-way of the Edison Electric Light Company, and was so violent as to hurl the iron cover of the manhole at Eighth avenue and Berkley place from thirty to forty feet skyward. Fol-lowing the explosion was a blaze among the electric wires in the sub-way, but it was ex-tinguished with a few palls of water.

#### Police Transfers. The Police Commissioners, at a meeting

yesterday, granted seven days' full pay to Parolman Callaghan of the Mulberry street station, who was on the sick list for a week, having been bitten by a man he had arrested. Patrolman George E. Cummings of the 125th street station against whom several charges are pending tendered his resignation and it was accepted. The following transfers were made:

made:
Nergrants Patrick Colly, Leonard street station to
thion Market, Idward C'Brien, Chion Market to De-lancey street, Patrick Congresse, Detancey street to
Leonard street. Roundshien William Buffer, Union
Market to Church street; Joseph Burns, Church street
to Union Market. Patrickman Thomas J. Morris frein
Eldridge street to Madison.

Russell Sage Can't Amend His Answer An order giving Bussell Sage five days' additional time to serve a further amended answer was vacated by Judge Giegorich of the Court of Common Pleas yesterday in the action brought against Sage by belia Keegan to recover \$100,000 damages for alleged breach of promise of marriage. Mr. Sage had served an amended answer on Aug. 20 last, and the next day, on getting a report from a detective which his counsel. It. S. Bennett, averred affected the claintiff's character, he obtained the five days time. Motion costs, \$10, were imposed against Mr. Sage. swer was vacated by Judge Glegorich of the

# Nine More Chinamen Let In.

Collector Kilbroth yesterday discharged the nine Chinamen dentained for a week on Loard the City of Alexandria by Inspector Scharf. and said that in the future there would be no and said that is indirections. Instead of Scharf admitted that he had no evidence against the "students." There are four more that me the saratoga, from Hayana, who will be examined to morrow. The Secretary of the Transcry has appointed two more associated at his port to assist Chinese Instead Scharf. They are John Vinley of Proof, and Joseph C. Wheeler of Westchester 201017.

### A Distinct Gala for Wamen's Rights.

From the Alberty Errorer Frank She iromantically of words why the waves see so when they break upon the hearts.

Straining and racking your inner and threat with a responsible to the point point; has been care your all the charged or as they will be changed be as they re break.

Notice is given that on crutical Sept. 10, 18th, the characteristics and numbers of the lights in Whitehall Narrows will be changed be as follows: 'Did Maid Place.' 'Did Maid Pl